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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
Per Year, (52 Issues) $2 00
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☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., add dress
COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

To Advertisers.

On Saturday next we will issue, in addition to our regular edition of the Commercial, a Supplement containing EIGHTEEN COLUMNS, filled with choice and entertaining Reading Matter, which will be furnished our subscribers free of extra cost. As the edition will be large, and the Supplement be of an unusually interesting character, the inducements to Advertisers will be proportionately great. Those who wish to avail themselves of the opportunity to reach thousands of readers they would not reach under ordinary circumstances, should call immediately at our Counting Room, as the space for advertising favors is limited. The shrewd business man need not be told of the advantages of advertising, and none require to be informed of the special inducements presented in the LARGE EXTRA EDITION of the Commercial.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Broadway Style of Silk Hats.
Stop and see them at the Parlor as you pass, A fine brush with every hat, at Ramaley's Hat Parlor.

Fine Shirts
For eyelets, studs and open at the back, always on hand at Putnam & House's, 72 Fifth avenue, opposite Postoffice.

Panama and Straw Hats.
All styles at the Hat Parlor.

For Sale or Rent.
A new, double House, with over two acres of ground, at Homewood. Apply to R. D. Thompson, Commercial office. tf

Call and Examine
The Perfect Ventilator, at Ramaley's Hat Parlor.

Fine White Dress Shirts
Made to order, at Putnam & House's, 72 Fifth avenue, opposite Postoffice.

Children's
Fancy straw hats and caps, in great variety at the Hat Parlor, No. 22 Fifth avenue.

Certainly the German Cathartic Lozenges
Are the greatest improvement ever made in medicine, for if there is anything we detest it is a pill. All druggists sell them at thirty-five cents a box.

Desirable.
Everything that is new and desirable in the line of hats, caps and straw goods, at J. D. Ramaley's Hat Parlor, No. 22 Fifth avenue.

Best Fitting Shirts
Made to order, at Putnam & House's, 72 Fifth avenue, opposite Postoffice.

Those
"White Driving Caps" are decidedly neat. Plenty of them at the Parlor for one dollar.

Boys' Hats.
Call and see our large assortment of boys', youths' and children's hats and caps, at J. D. Ramaley's Hat Parlor, No. 22 Fifth avenue, near Market street.

Brooklyn Standard White Lead.
Brooklyn Standard White Lead.
The best in the market for the least money. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Sole agents for Pittsburgh, McClarran & McKennan, Druggists and dealers in Paints, Dry and Mixed Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Varnish and Brushes at prices lower than the lowest. tf

Blue.
Brown, Black, Wire and Pearl "Club" Hats, at the Parlor, No. 22 Fifth avenue.

Bargains! Bargains!!
Fine silk grenadine veils, 25c.
Hem-stitched handkerchiefs, 12½c.
Embroidered French corsets, $2 50, worth $5 00.
Fans, 6, 15, 20 and 25c.
Parasols and sun umbrellas from 38c to $5 00.
Sundowns 50, 62, 75, 88c and $1 00.
New styles in ties, 8, 20 and 25c.
Fine Swiss mull, 25 and 31c.
Superfine Tarletons, plain and 38c.
Splendid kid gloves, $1 00.
White goods of all kinds, satins, laces, lace collars and handkerchiefs, notions, &c., at prices to suit everybody. Call and examine. No trouble to show goods. At the Fair Store of J. Rosenbaum & Co., No. 76 Market street. TuWThS

Patent Attachment.
A patent brush attachment is given with every silk hat purchased at the Hat Parlor, No. 22 Fifth avenue.

Quality Preferred to Quantity.
There is no subject which should more engross attention than the *quality* of the various compounds prepared for the human system. Quality is the most important item in the selection of drugs, chemicals, &c., &c. All persons who are a loss to learn where medicines of the above description can be procured will be pleased to know that at the popular Drug House of Joseph Fleming, 84, corner Market street and the Diamond, their wants can be supplied. We advise all interested to call and examine goods and prices; we feel assured they will not go way dissatisfied.

Tommy Dodd
Is one of the latest styles of soft hats—in all colors at the Hat Parlor.

Gorham Manufacturing Company.
Trade Mark | Trade Mark | Trade Mark
for Sterling. | for Silver | for Electro-Plate.
GORHAM MFG CO.
Gorham Manufacturing Company,
Providence, R. I.
STERLING SILVER WARE,
and
NICKEL SILVER PLATED WARE.
Orders received from the trade only, but these goods may be obtained from responsible dealers everywhere.

More Cucumber Hats.
J. D. Ramaley, proprietor of the Hat Parlor, No. 22 Fifth avenue, has just received a fresh lot of those beloved Yeadling Cucumber Hats. There is nothing nicer for warm weather. Call and get one.

The Pennsylvania Reserve Corps—The Annual Meeting.
In order to correct a wrong impression as to the time of meeting of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps Association, we give place to the following note from Secretary Harvey, addressed to the editors of the Harrisburg *State Guard*:

Permit me to correct an error in your notice of the meeting of the Pennsylvania Reserve Association, published on the 18th inst.

At the meeting of the Association held in Pittsburgh on the 22d day of May last, it was resolved to hold the meeting for 1869 in West Chester "on the first Tuesday following the 30th of May" as stated in the records in my possession.

The meeting is, therefore, to be held on Tuesday, June 1st, in compliance with said resolution.

Please make this correction and request your exchanges to publish the correct date. An arrangement has been completed with the Pennsylvania railroad company for the issue of return tickets free to those in attendance who pay full fare to Philadelphia, and a reduction will probably be made between that point and West Chester. Very respectfully yours,
JOHN C. HARVEY.

Rec. Sec. Penn'a Res. Association.

It is stated that the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of Philadelphia have indicated their intention to be present at the grand reunion on the first.

In the United States Circuit Court at St. Louis, yesterday, decisions were rendered against ninety-three barrels of distilled spirits against Alonzo T. Stewart; also against claimed by Alonzo T. Stewart; also against claimed by Mr. twenty-three barrels of alcohol claimed by Mr. Fessenger.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

THE EIGHT HOUR LAW.

The Cabinet Decides to Pay Ten Hours Pay for Eight Hours' Labor—The Brazilian and Danish Missions—The Judiciary Commission—Affairs in Mexico.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19, 1869.

The Eight-Hour Law.

At the Cabinet meeting yesterday there was a full discussion of the eight-hour law, and it was at last concluded that the sole intent of Congress in passing it must have been to reduce the hours of labor without reducing the pay. It was decided that in order to prevent a difference of interpretation by the various departments, that the President should issue an Executive order or proclamation prescribing that a full day's work for Government employ shall be eight hours, and that for this they shall receive the pay of ten hours' labor.

A. J.'s Pardons.

The State Department has just prepared a list of counterfeiters convicted and pardoned during Mr. Johnson's term. The total number of cases was one hundred and forty-two. The pardons began with the remission of two sentences on the day of Mr. Lincoln's funeral, and the last was on the last day of his term. A similar list of pardons of those convicted of violating the internal revenue laws shows ninety-one cases.

The Brazilian Mission.

Hon. Henry T. Blow, Minister to Brazil, arrived to-day, and had an interview with the President. Such arrangements will be made as will enable Mr. Blow to delay his departure till the first of July.

The Danish Mission.

Hon. C. C. Andrews, of Minnesota, Minister to Copenhagen, is here, and will receive his instructions in a few days.

The Judiciary Committee.

The Judiciary committee had a meeting to-day and made further examination of the testimony already taken. A letter was received from Hon. B. C. Cook, saying it would be impossible for him to go South on the sub-committee appointed for the purpose, and Judge Bingham was elected in his place.

Kentucky.

A combination of Kentuckians is working to effect the removal of Col. Kelley, Assessor of the Seventh Kentucky District. He is regarded at the Department as one of its most efficient officers. The movement is headed by Dr. Nosh Moore, an applicant for the Marshalship of the State under Mr. Johnson.

Mexican Affairs.

Senor Romero writes from the city of Mexico, under date of April 28, as follows: "Political affairs here continue to improve, although slowly. We are now on the eve of our elections to Congress, and the canvass is nearly as lively as it is in the United States on similar occasions. There is, however, no well founded fear of any public disturbance, whatever may be the result of the election." Under date of the 3d inst., he says: "We have just heard that both the Sinaloa rebellion and Guerrero affair have been ended with the success of the national government. Congress is discussing the appropriation law, and matters at large look more quiet and brighter than they ever were before."

A Gas Explosion.

An explosion of gas occurred in the room of the Commissioner of Pensions just before office hours to-day, blowing out the doors and windows, and slightly injuring two workmen who looking for the leak in the pipe. The room had become partly filled with gas during the night, and upon one of the men striking a match the explosion took place. Light materials in the room took fire, but it was soon extinguished.

WASHINGTON, May 19.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

Commissioner Delano has returned to Washington, and was engaged in the performance of his duties this morning.

APPOINTMENT.

The President has appointed F. A. Starring agent of the United States to examine accounts of the consular office.

POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

The President has appointed the following postmasters: James M. Reed, Stubenville, O.; Lindley M. Cox, Thornton, Ind.; Wm. M. Kendall, Plymouth, Ind.; H. A. Read, Marshall, Mich.; John Chandler, Coldwater, Mich. Executive clemency have been made of postmasters by Postmaster General Cresswell of the cases that she has come under the Presidential appointments.

NEW ORLEANS.

The Metropolitan Police Difficulty Renewed—A Body of Police Fired on at Jefferson, and a Number Wounded—The Military Called Out.

NEW ORLEANS, May 19,—Until last night the adjoining city of Jefferson, though included in the Metropolitan district, refused to recognize or accept the Metropolitan force, offering armed resistance to every attempt of the Metropolitans to exercise the functions of their police. Last night the Metropolitans of the city mustered to the number of three hundred, under a Captain, were detailed to take charge of the Jefferson precinct, and made a movement about ten o'clock to exercise municipal buildings, which were filled with armed citizens, known as Gen. Longstreet's. In which twelve or fourteen Metropolitans were wounded, two of which are thought to be mortally. The police retired, and Governor Warmouth called upon General Mower for troops. One company which was furnished this morning marched quickly to the municipal buildings, meeting no opposition, and installed the Metropolitan in possession. The citizens of Jefferson are much excited, and the soldiers are still on the ground. A demonstration was made against the troops though the police force was driven off, though four times as large as the body of soldiers. The citizens are known to be hard, having been protected by the market house and public buildings.

The municipal election is progressing quietly here to-day.

NEW ORLEANS, May 19.—The action of the Jefferson authorities in resisting the metropolitan police was entirely wrong, in view of the fact that the Supreme Court decided the Metropolitan organization was regal. It is stated, however, that the police commenced firing on the Jeffersonians last night without stating their business, or who they were. It appears from all accounts that the number of Jeffersonians engaged in the melee last night were only eight or ten. A large number of citizens, however, were assembled his morning, but on learning of the approach of the military dispersed. Accompanying the infantry were two light batteries under command of Gen. Mower in person, accompanied by Gov. Warmouth and Police Superintendent Cain. After the Metropolitans obtained possession they proceeded to revenge the defeat of last night. A number of arrests were made, a number of whom were badly beaten by policemen's clubs. Citizens were indiscriminately arrested. Among those beaten were an old gray headed man and a butcher with a cleaver wielding wildly at his market stall. The violence of the Metropolitans was entirely unprovoked, and is resented against unsuspecting and unarmed bystanders. This took place after the municipal officers had disappeared. Considerable excitement yet exists in Jefferson, and one company of troops remain there.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Work on the Southern Branch of the Union Pacific Road—Earnings of the Kansas Pacific, &c., &c.

JUNCTION CITY, KANSAS, May 19.—Levi Parson, assistant engineer Union Pacific Eastern southern branch; H. H. Johnson, George Denison, F. T. Kidder and R. S. Stearns, directors, all of New York, with *H. F.* Hale, Vice President, and D. Bradley, Jr., Taylor and W. S. Goss, directors, all of Junction City, have just returned from a trip down the valley to Humboldt. The road will be graded to Burlington, ninety-five miles, and track laid to Emporia, fifty-five, by the first of October. Three thousand tons of iron and a locomotive and construction train have arrived here. Fifteen miles have a large force on the road, and are pushing work vigorously.

Maj. Long, Chief Engineer of the Leavenworth Pawnee Railroad for April were $217,862, of which $177,000 was from contractors' estimates, and $41,000 from the United States Government. The commercial business shows an increase of 50 per cent. over the same month last year. This increase indicates the rapid growth of trade in Kansas and the territories tributary to this line of road.

At the annual meeting of the New York State Associated Press yesterday, at the Metropolitan Hotel, the following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, Joseph Warren, of the Buffalo *Courier*; Secretary and Treasurer, Ellis H. Roberts, of the Utica *Herald and Gazette*; Executive Committee, Jacob C. Cuyler, of the Albany *Express*; H. O. Tucker, of the Troy *Times*; E. S. Smith, Syracuse *Journal*; Geo. Cooper, Rochester *Union and Advertiser*, and Mr. Thurston, of the Elmyra *Advertiser*.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Latest Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, May 19—6 P. M.

There was a moderate amount of business transacted at the opening board this afternoon, and prices were firmer and 1@1½c higher. No. 2 Chicago spring closed at 1½@1¾c higher. No. 3 nominally unchanged. In the evening sales were reported at 1½c. Corn closed firmer, but nothing was done, buyers offering at 1@1½c and sellers asking 2c higher for the month. Provisions and lake freights neglected.

Philadelphia Market.

BUFFALO, May 19.—Wheat dull and unchanged. Wheat firm; sales of 6,000 bush No. 1 Chicago spring at $1 24; 6,000 do do at $1 25; 3,000 do Milwaukee at $1 24½; to arrive; 3,500 do No. 2 Chicago spring at $1 20; 6,000 do white Canada at $1 35. Corn dull but higher; 12,500 do white Canada at 84c; 3,000 do mixed; 5,000 bush new at 72c; 3,000 bush western at 72c. Oats dull and unchanged; 3,000 bush western at 39c. Other grains neglected. Highwines nominal at 92c. Canal freights unchanged. Lumber firm at $31 50 for heavy mess. Lard steady at 15½@15¾c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, May 19.—Cotton easier, but not quotably lower; middlings 28½@28½c; sales 2,600 bales; receipts 1,223 bales; exports 3,566 bales. Sugar—Common 9½@9½c; prime 10¼@10¾c. Molasses dull; fermenting 55@57c.

Nashville Cotton Market.

NASHVILLE, May 19.—Cotton market dull and declining; low middling 26½@27c; good ordinary 25@26c.

CUBA.

Statements of an Agent of the Revolutionists Recently Arrived.

The Strength and Deficiencies of the Cubans and Spaniards—Cuban Filibusters in New Orleans—The Reported Battle near Puerto Principe.

Colonel J. B. Stockton, of Oil City, reported by the New York *Tribune* as having recently arrived in New York with dispatches from General Cespedes to General Grant, furnishes that paper with (we quote its indorsement, "authentic and accurate facts and figures that will set at rest the Spanish rumor that there are no more Cubans left in the field to fight." Col. Stockton says he has been in many of the camps of the Republican army on the island, and obtained from the official records the total strength of the Liberal forces on the 28th of February, when the consolidated reports for the months of January and February were completed. The whole strength of the army of the Cuban Republic on that day, according to the gentleman from Oil City, stood as follows:

Men armed with muskets and guns of all calibers..... 21,695
Men with inferior arms, pistols, sabers, &c..... 6,852
Men drilling in instruction camps, and partially armed with machetes or sugar knives... 2,252
Grand total..... 30,809

Colonel Stockton says the Republicans in Havana obtain their news of the progress of the insurrection from New York. That's where we get ours from, and a nice jumble it is sometimes.

THE DEFICIENCIES OF THE CUBANS.

Colonel Stockton says on this point: In the matter of artillery the Cubans are sadly deficient, and all their artillery is included above in those armed with pistols, sabres, &c. It can serve no purpose to give the number of cannon they had. It was quite amusing to me to see the various shifts they made, and the experiments they were making, to supply this want. They had tried wooden cannon in various styles, and I have myself have come over the faces of those kings of ordinance, Dahlgren and Rodman, could they have witnessed their scientific and practical tests. One cannon, made of the hardest wood and band d with iron, bursted at the fourth round. One of iron pipe from a sugar mill, cased with wood and fastened with iron bands, burst at the eleventh round. Another iron tube, with four inches of cement, cased with heavy wood and wrought iron bands, fired twenty-four shots and burst. So they go on from step to step, not without loss of life and suffering, but without want; but, thank God, not without hope also.

THE STRENGTH OF THE SPANIARDS AND THE TACTICS OF THE PATRIOTS.

Colonel Stockton continues: "The Spanish authorities have already sent, according to their own reports, during the last few months, with splendid arms, cast of Matanzas, and they are housed in and confined to the seaport towns, in reach of their navy, by these twenty-four thousand Cubans, the number who have arms that they can carry a ball further than across the street; and allow me to say that fully one-half of these muskets and shotguns are such as one would throw away in this country every day! Look for one moment at the map of the island. The Cuban forces hold—all east of the meridian of Colon, with the exception of the large seaports and a few fortified posts—and then say whether one thousand foot loose could hold the country, or force the Spaniards have there! The occupation of this portion of the country, which is done in order to keep the Spanish troops from concentrating while the two years unrestricted blockade of the same time in order to allow blockade runners to enter inferior ports and unmolested bring in arms and ammunition, necessarily compels the Cubans to be sown by ashore. Consequently there are but two officers with what might properly be termed an army. But recollect that the Spaniards are tied with their well regulated corps of scouts, the Cubans could, in an emergency, concentrate a large force in a very short time, and that too at any point desired.

THE CAPTAIN GENERAL OF CUBA.

The *Revolucion*, a Cuban organ published in New York, contains a letter from Havana, from which we take the following interesting extracts:

"The principal obstacle in the way of the Spanish troops is the Captain General Dulce is arranging the trunks, and has taken good care to send forward to Madrid as much money as he has up to the present been able to realize out of his wife's property. Of course he will follow them in the first steamer. Three thousand tons of iron and a locomotive and construction train have arrived here. Fifteen miles have a large force on the road, and are pushing work vigorously. Maj. Long, Chief Engineer of the Leavenworth Pawnee Railroad for April were $217,862, of which $177,000 was from contractors' estimates, and $41,000 from the United States Government. The commercial business shows an increase of 50 per cent. over the same month last year. This increase indicates the rapid growth of trade in Kansas and the territories tributary to this line of road.

The Spanish authorities, and every precaution was being taken to prevent its becoming known. The gentleman, who visited the camp, says the men are mostly excellents and Indians, and are armed with Spencer rifles. Two vessels have been chartered to take the Cubans away from Nuevitas, from which place a steamer would carry them to the eastern end of the island of Cuba. One hundred and seventy thousand dollars in gold has been raised in New Orleans to equip and transport the men, and $30,000 remained in the city, also been received from Savannah.

New York, May 19.—The *World's* Havana correspondence says that when a Government vessel lately arrived there from Nuevitas, with a number of about fifty on board, orders were given to publish any facts connected with the event, in the official papers, and Gens. Serrano and Rodrigo with the insurgents nine miles from Puerto Principe. The troops were thoughtless of them, although the column suffered the loss of a lieutenant colonel, a captain, six men killed and thirty wounded. The insurgents had the loss of the insurgents at two thousand men. Better authorities, however, consider that the result was far more terrible to the insurgents than to the Spaniards, and that the Spaniards suffered the worst defeat they have experienced since the revolution began. It is reported that Captain General Dulce has ordered four thousand of their best troops just beyond Las Minas, and others are being forwarded to Lenes among with a large body of Spaniards and volunteers from Matanzas. They would have carried it but for the timely arrival of Marquis Tanta Lucia, who unexpectedly attacked one of the rear guards of the Spaniards. Still the Spaniards might have carried the day but for the salutation of the three colored volunteers turning upon their officers and joining over to the insurgents, aiding them effectually in their struggle. The Spanish troops then gave way. This was the first attempt to use colored troops. The colored volunteers covered the retreat of the Spaniards, but they were frequently thrown into confusion, and lost heavily. Many of the best and bravest of the Spanish officers are reported killed and wounded.

This correspondent also says: There is no truth in the report of the capture of the insurgents at Sinaacu, at which resolutions favoring the United States were found. The impression it is questionable whether a majority of the revolutionists favor annexation.

A later dispatch says the Spaniards in the engagement, quoted above, lost nearly all their artillery. Cartridges, clothing, &c., and part of their artillery. The insurgents had over one thousand killed and the Spaniards three thousand five hundred. The fight lasted nearly seven hours.

New York, May 19.—The *World* reported an expedition numbering five hundred, has gone to sea from Delaware Bay. One hundred and thirteen cases of books were shipped under the name of instruments and the same with five cases of arms, ammunitions and mining, seventh, river improvements, ninth, river navigation, canals and roads, tenth, to foster agriculture, manufactural and all other business; also, that the delegations of each State representing annonine the chairman of the State delegation, and each delegation select one of their number to constitute a committee on each of the above subjects, to whom all resolutions pertaining thereunto shall be referred without debate; also, that in order to expedite business, only twenty minutes be allowed the chairman of each committee for debate on one subject, and ten minutes to others. The report was unanimously adopted.

On a call of States the following were reported as chairmen of State delegations: Alabama, Judge Wm. Byrd; Arkansas, Col. D. Cross; California, Hon. J. Galloway; Connecticut, Hon. Hamilton Smith; Kentucky, Judge P. K. Williams; Louisiana, General Pyrne; Maine, Joseph Hich; Florida, Wiles; Mississippi, A. Reynolds; Missouri, Col. Fred. C. Morehead; North Carolina, George L. Davis; Ohio, George T. Davis; South Carolina, General W. Wright; West Virginia, Hon. J. F. Hoke; Virginia, Col. Wm. Lamb; Tennessee, Milton Brown.

A recess for fifteen minutes was taken. The various standing committees were then announced, and the Hall was cleared for the purpose of the Senator Sprague and General Halstead were in the gallery, and the latter was made to invite them to seats on the stage.

After repeated calls, Senator Sprague was introduced, and, Governor Brownlow having occupied during all of his misbehavior, which may be found for his being arrested on such an occasion. He will have a hearing this morning.

For the Legislature.

Mr. George H. Hellman, of Ross township will be a candidate before the Republican Legislative Convention for nomination for Assembly. Mr. H. is a gentleman of excellent business qualifications, well posted in the material interests of the State, of fine literary attainments, and a man of integrity. That he would make a capable and honest representative no one who know him will question, and if the Republican Convention of June 1st gives him the nomination we feel satisfied the taxpayers of the county will ratify it in October by a very large vote. Mr. Hellman's name will be pressed by influential friends, comprising many of our best business men.

Grand Concert and Reading.

One of the most interesting exhibitions that has taken place in the city for some time is that of this evening, in the Third Ward Public School Building, of this city, by the pupils of five school districts of the city. The concert will partake of the nature of a contest between the pupils, and will be warmly contested, as the children under the direction of Prof. W. B. Slack, vocal teacher of Monongahela District, New Brighton, and Prof. Humphrey, musicianist, will read a number of entertaining selections, which will add to the interest of the occasion. Those who can find time to attend the concert and reading should endeavor to do so, as it will well repay them.

THE CONCERT TO-NIGHT.—The concert at East Liberty to-night, for the benefit of the Torrens Church, will be one of the finest amateur entertainments ever given in the city, and will no doubt be largely attended. The train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, which leaves at six o'clock, will take out a large number from the old wards, who can return home at ten o'clock the same night.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Scherfenberg's pyrotechnic factory, Brooklyn, was destroyed on Tuesday by an explosion. No lives were lost.

George R. Davis, who pretended to swallow poison in Court, in New York, Tuesday, while being tried for perjury, still lives, the alleged poisoning being a sham.

The steamship Hammonia, from Hamburg, has arrived in New York.

A. Collins, of the firm of Rockwood & Collins, job printers, Boston, committed suicide Tuesday morning, by cutting his throat.

It is said Walter Brown contemplates visiting England with the intention of accepting any challenge offered in a single scull rowing for the championship of the world.

The State Publisher's Association of Missouri convened at Polytechnic Hall, St. Louis, yesterday morning, J. W. Barrett, President of the Association, in the chair. A very eloquent address was delivered by Col. N. J. Colemann, of the *Rural World*, and a very beautiful poem, entitled "The Giants," was read by Miss E. Garret, of the *Globe*. Mrs. Frances Minons, President of the Woman's Suffrage Association, delivered a brief speech, appealing to the editors of the State to use their influence to extend the right of suffrage to the women of Missouri.

The windows and doors of the Pension Commissioner's office, at Washington City, were blown out yesterday morning by the explosion of escaped gas. The janitor was badly burned.

The roofing paper mill of John W. Dixon, at Norristown, Pa., was totally destroyed by fire Tuesday night. It is supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion. Loss $20,000; insurance $5,000.

The Tennessee Republican State Convention meets at Nashville to-day, to nominate a candidate for Governor. The contest between the friends of Col. Stokes and Gov. Senter is quite spirited, with the chances in favor of Stokes.

The billiard tournament at Boston resulted in R. E. Wilmarth taking the champion cue and $250; A. H. Wilson the second prize, and J. H. Fyck the third.

The steamer Hammonia, from Hamburg, arrived yesterday.

A messenger of the Irving Bank, New York, yesterday morning played in the hands of a messenger of the Corn Exchange Bank $25,000 to be delivered to the latter bank, since which time nothing has been seen of either the money or the messenger.

The Government Commission have reported favorably upon Mr. Roebling's plan for bridging East River.

Lawrence Glover (colored), the other prosecuting witness against Captain Wm. B. Donaldson, arrived in St. Louis Tuesday night, in charge of an officer, he having been found near Columbia, S. C.

Edward Richards, who arrived in Jersey City from Chicago Tuesday night, reported that he had left pocket-book containing $6,000 in Government bonds and greenbacks.

The American Baptist Home Missionary Society held its thirty-seventh annual public meeting in Boston yesterday. Rev. Dan Gerry, of Ohio, presiding. The report of the Executive Board was read, showing the receipts of of the past year more than $444,000; number of missionaries, 276, one-third of whom are employed at the South. Against the general very encouraging results thus far, the report says there are demands for increased effort in the northwest, along the route of the Pacific Railroad, on the Pacific coast, among the Chinese and Indian tribes, and in the Republic of Mexico, and the Board is embarrassed for want of with the importance that every lawful and Christian effort should be employed to plant the Saints forth larger offerings from the friends of Christ. Resolutions were then passed for the raising of a special department of the Association of freedmen and colored franchise.

In Baltimore yesterday morning, between half-past eight and nine, Richard Patterson, money delivery clerk of Harnden's Express, took a package of money for delivery to Geo. Howard, on the third page of No. 40 North Charles street. As soon as he entered the room he was seized by two men, gagged and bound, after which he had fifteen packages of different houses in the city. He was locked in the room and escaped. Howard left Baltimore soon on Friday last, and received a package from the express company on Saturday, when he informed the manager the package was for other yesterday morning. Howard was not found at the indicated number, No. 40 North Charles street. As soon as he entered the

The baggagemen and brakesmen in convention at Cincinnati, adopted a constitution yesterday of what they call the "United States Railroad Employe's Mutual Benefit and Life Insurance Association." A discrimination against brakemen in the matter of dues is not made.

Another step was taken yesterday at Louisville, in the case of John Conley, the negro charged with having taken part in the murder of the county jail on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and brought before Judge Ballard, of the United States District Court, on the charge of inciting a riot. Judge Ballard, after hearing the evidence, who is to place the negro within the jurisdiction of the federal authorities, which is done under the charge of the U. S. Marshal, which will more particularly for this description of cases. Had it not been done, the negro still being within the custody of the State courts, would certainly have been executed at the expiration of the legal time, the 24th inst., and the prosecution, to May 25th. The next move will be the argument before Judge Ballard, by the U. S. Attorney, on a motion to remand the negro into the custody of the State Court. This motion will probably be denied, as the U. S. Circuit and States Court commences its term next Monday, when the negro will be taken before the grand jury, in that, in charge of the United States Marshal.

The Excelsior Iron Works, located on Michigan street, near north Pier, Chicago, owned by Burkhardt, Van Slyck & Co., took fire last night about eight o'clock, and were completely destroyed, together with the contents. The building was two hundred feet long and sixty wide, and the contents embraced about $100,000 worth of machinery, all ready packed for shipping, principally for new mills, grinding, mills, &c. The total loss is fully $150,000, about one-third of which was insured in the following companies: Garden City, Commercial, Fire and Marine, Germania, Ætna, all of Chicago, two thousand dollars each, except the Merchants', which has three thousand; Hartford, $2,500; Putnam, Hartford, $2,000; Lamar, New York, $2,500; American Exchange, New York, $2,500; Market, $2,000; Commerce, 22,000; City Fire, Hartford, $2,000; Tennessee, Memphis, $2,000; Phœnix, Cleveland, $2,000; City Fire, Cleveland, $2,000.

It is stated that several German bankers of New York have raised a million dollars to temporarily relieve A. T. Stewart & Co., to meet the claims on that firm, and enable them to resume business. Schelder & Schepeler and Keyts & Hertel, Spanish and commission merchants, of New York, have carried it but for the timely arrival of Marquis Tanta Lucia, who unexpectedly attacked one of the rear guards of the Spaniards. Still the Spaniards might have carried the day but for the salutation of the three colored volunteers turning upon their officers and joining over to the insurgents, aiding them effectually in their struggle. The Spanish troops then gave way. This was the first attempt to use colored troops. The colored volunteers covered the retreat of the Spaniards, but they were frequently thrown into confusion, and lost heavily. Many of the best and bravest of the Spanish officers are reported killed and wounded.

This correspondent also says: There is no truth in the report of the capture of the insurgents at Sinaacu, at which resolutions favoring the United States were found. The impression it is questionable whether a majority of the revolutionists favor annexation.

A later dispatch says the Spaniards in the engagement, quoted above, lost nearly all their artillery. Cartridges, clothing, &c., and part of their artillery. The insurgents had over one thousand killed and the Spaniards three thousand five hundred. The fight lasted nearly seven hours.

New York, May 19.—The *World* reported an expedition numbering five hundred, has gone to sea from Delaware Bay. One hundred and thirteen cases of books were shipped under the name of instruments and the same with five cases of arms, ammunitions and mining, seventh, river improvements, ninth, river navigation, canals and roads, tenth, to foster agriculture, manufactural and all other business; also, that the delegations of each State representing annonine the chairman of the State delegation, and each delegation select one of their number to constitute a committee on each of the above subjects, to whom all resolutions pertaining thereunto shall be referred without debate; also, that in order to expedite business, only twenty minutes be allowed the chairman of each committee for debate on one subject, and ten minutes to others. The report was unanimously adopted.

On a call of States the following were reported as chairmen of State delegations: Alabama, Judge Wm. Byrd; Arkansas, Col. D. Cross; California, Hon. J. Galloway; Connecticut, Hon. Hamilton Smith; Kentucky, Judge P. K. Williams; Louisiana, General Pyrne; Maine, Joseph Hich; Florida, Wiles; Mississippi, A. Reynolds; Missouri, Col. Fred. C. Morehead; North Carolina, George L. Davis; Ohio, George T. Davis; South Carolina, General W. Wright; West Virginia, Hon. J. F. Hoke; Virginia, Col. Wm. Lamb; Tennessee, Milton Brown.

A recess for fifteen minutes was taken. The various standing committees were then announced, and the Hall was cleared for the purpose of the Senator Sprague and General Halstead were in the gallery, and the latter was made to invite them to seats on the stage.

After repeated calls, Senator Sprague was introduced, and, Governor Brownlow having occupied during all of his misbehavior, which may be found for his being arrested on such an occasion. He will have a hearing this morning.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Alabama Question Discussed by the London Press—Anniversary of the Peace Society—Serious Riot in Tralee, Ireland—The Police Fire on a Mob with Fatal Effect—Important News from China—Christian Missionaries Violently Denounced—The French Ambassador Insulted—Progress of Mr. Burlingame's Mission in Paris.

The Alabama Question.

LONDON, May 19.—The London *Times* to-day continues to discuss the relations of Great Britain and the United States. After tracing the feeling of Americans towards England in past times, and the conduct of England during the late rebellion, it says: The Americans know that conduct was, or was intended to be, void of offense. If private opinions or sympathies are to be made the subject of international litigation, Americans must consider what counter charges they are liable to in a cause so founded. The wiser course would be to put aside such matters, and confine the negotiations to affairs within the cognizance of public law.

The *Daily Telegraph* also pursues the same theme. It says: Having made our protest, we may be well content to wait. It is undesirable to have the question open, but in the present condition of American feeling no possibility of a speedy and satisfactory settlement is apparent. Beyond a desire to act justly, this country has no interest in concluding a convention, save that such agreement might protect our commerce hereafter from such depredation as those committed by the Alabama. A convention now evidently accepted by the Americans as a full discharge of their supposed grievances would be valueless, and the execution of such compact doubtful. The honest and faithful expositions of the views of each nation will pave the way to conciliation and settlement.

Anniversary.

The anniversary meeting of the Peace Society was held to-day. Resolves were adopted regretting the rejection by the United States Senate of the Alabama claims treaty; hoping if the statesmen of the two countries are unable to settle the matter by arbitration, that the reason and Christianity of the two great Anglo-Saxon nations may interpose to prevent war, and rejoicing in the activity and earnestness of peace societies in America.

Riot in Tralee.

DUBLIN, May 19.—An ugly riot has taken place in Tralee. It commenced in a fight between two mobs. The police interposed, when the opposing crowds joined against the police, and threatened to overpower them. The latter were compelled to use their firearms, and discharged several rounds from their revolvers and muskets, killing two persons and wounding several others. One rioter was instantly killed and several wounded. Of the police there were several wounded, one of whom is not expected to recover. The disturbances originated from a trifling quarrel between two men, which soon spread to their friends, and then to the mobs.

Important from China.

LONDON, May 18.—Advices from Hong Kong to April 28th, have been received. Placards had been extensively posted up throughout the Chinese Empire, denouncing the Christian missionaries. It is said Gen. Grant has accepted a Chinese official of high rank in Pekin, slapped the French Ambassador, Count De Lagrene, in the face, and pulled the flag over the French Legation had been hauled down. The Chinese Government was very uneasy in consequence of fears of further encroachments on Chinese territory.

Shipping Intelligence.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 19.—The steamship Bremen, from New York, has arrived.

LONDONDERRY, May 19—The steamers Britannia and United Kingdom, from New York for Glasgow, are signaled off Moville.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Evening, May 19.—Consols for money 93¾; for account 93¾. 5-20s 78¾. Stocks firm; Erie, 19; Illinois Central, 93.

London Produce Market.

Sugar firmer at 38s 6d on spot. Petroleum is 75½. Linseed oil 32s 6d.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, May 19.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 11½d; New Orleans 11¾d; sales 6,000 bales.

California white wheat 9s 4d; red western 8s 5d@8s 6d. Corn 33s. Oats 4s. Barley 5s 3d@5s 5s 6d.

Pork, Beef 90s. Lard 67s. Cheese 81s. Bacon 58s 6d.

Petroleum and naval stores unchanged.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, May 19.—Petroleum quiet at 48¾ francs.

Havre Cotton Market.

HAVRE, May 19.—Cotton firmer but unchanged.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, May 19.—United States bonds 88.

Paris Bourse.

PARIS, May 19.—Bourse dull; rentes 71 francs 95 centimes.

MEMPHIS.

THE COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

Second Day's Proceedings—Speech of Senator Sprague—Appointment of Committees—Business to be Considered.

MEMPHIS, May 19.—Every train arriving still brings additions to the already large crowd of delegates, who now number some eight hundred.

The convention was called to order

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1869.

The proposed perpetual lease of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway by the Pennsylvania Central Company is said to be on a basis of seven per cent. on a capital stock of $20,300,000.

The elections now in progress in France for members of the *Corps Legislatif* create intense excitement throughout the Empire, but we see no reason to doubt that LOUIS NAPOLEON will be sustained in his appeal to the people. In Paris, the opponents of the imperial *regime* are in a large majority, and will carry all the Deputies; but in the provinces the name of NAPOLEON is still a tower of strength, and what it lacks is made up in the desire of the people for a firm and stable government, such as that they now enjoy. The French people outside of Paris have a natural dread of the rule of the barricades, and of the revolutionary and agrarian tendencies of the Parisians, and this is the main reason that NAPOLEON is so strong with them. The Legislature which closed its sessions a few weeks ago was the third of the Second Empire. The body is composed of 267 Deputies, who are elected for a term of five years by universal suffrage.

The first through train from Sacramento reached Omaha on Monday evening last, with about five hundred passengers; but, of course they were not all *through* passengers. We apprehend that even the managers of the Pacific Railroad have no adequate idea of the business that will soon crowd their trains, provided they are ready to do it promptly and on reasonable terms. There are many estimates afloat as to the probable through traffic of the road. One puts it at $60,000,000 per annum, and supports the figures by a plausible argument. Thus, in 1868, the goods transported both ways, between San Francisco and the Atlantic ports, amounted to 500,000 tons, including 30,000 tons sent over the incomplete railroad. The passengers in 1867 amounted to over 150,000 persons, and the number, it is believed, will be trebled in 1870. On the supposition that the Pacific Railroad obtains 250,000 tons of freight, at $35 a ton, and 334,000 passengers at $150 each, the returns will amount to near $60,000,000, as stated. In this calculation no account is taken of the way business.

MR. MOTLEY sailed from New York for Europe yesterday, accompanied by his Secretary of Legation, Colonel BADEAU. The question of his instructions has afforded the correspondents unusual opportunities for skillful guessing. The general feeling is that the new Minister's sentiments are in accordance with the recent speech of Senator SUMNER, and that this will constitute the policy of the Government. The settlement of the Alabama question will not be immediately pressed, unless the English Government should refuse to listen to the advice of the leading London papers and initiate negotiations. A foreign war is one of the last things which President GRANT would desire, but, at the same time, the settlement of a question of the magnitude of the Alabama difficulty on any other than terms satisfactory and honorable to the United States as a nation, is one of the last things he would adopt or sanction. A firm, temperate policy will be pursued, and no undue haste and bustle of the question will be used while the present angry tone and feeling in England lasts. Masterly inactivity is the part of wisdom and expediency at this time.

HURTING THE PARTY.

This is the feeble protest put forth by some people—politicians as a rule, with selfish ends to subserve—against the demand of the Republican press of the State for radical and prompt reform of abuses which threaten the purity and life of the organization. Hurting the party is not the point at issue, but the safety and salvation of the party most certainly is. It is in this interest that the demand for reform is made, and the neglect to pay heed to it will result in disaster and demoralization. A political party banded together for patriotic and beneficent purposes, must adhere to the basis upon which it is organized, or sink forever in public estimation. We cannot make a Radical and Democratic party out of corrupt men. They who advise otherwise are more deadly enemies to the party than those leagued in open yet bitter opposition to it. We must slough off the corruptionists, or the weight of their sins will sink the noble ship.

This cry for reform in the Republican party does not come from the Democratic press. By no means. It is rather their desire that things should progress in the old groove. We venture to say that there is not a Democratic aspirant in the State to-day but bases his hopes of success, in good part, upon the prospect that the Republican Conventions in the different counties will indorse those officials who have brought the party into disrepute. It is for the safety of the Republican organization that the war against corruption is waged. Any other course would be suicidal. Suppose we should hold our peace, and cry "amen" to all that the managing politicians propose—even to the extent of renominating every member of the last Legislature—would that put off the day of reckoning? Not at all; it would only intensify the force of the popular whirlwind when it burst upon us. The people are earnest, determined and thoroughly posted. We prefer that their energies should be expended in reforming rather than destroying the Republican party. Rest assured the question must take this shape. If we cast off those who aspire to leadership on the immoral basis that every man has his price, and they must be the purchasers; if we repudiate those who aided ring politicians in robbing the State last winter, or who are now committed to plunder schemes to be hatched out next year, then the party will regain its position as the representative of pure and honest administration—not only of the theory of political reform and universal liberty, but of the practical application of these principles to the every day concerns of the people.

We repeat, therefore, that the Republican press engaged in urging these measures of reform in political management, are filling the office of the wise physicians who probes the wound to discover its dangers, and thus save the life of the patient. And in response to the intimation that the opposition press of the State does not seek to create dissensions in their party, by exposing the short comings of the corrupt Democratic leaders, we can do nothing better than quote the *State Guard* on this point: "We desire," says that journal, "to call attention to the growing independence of the Republican press. Bold and beautiful truth is never suppressed in the columns of a Republican journal, unless it is controlled by men who are steeped in the corruptions from which our great organization has suffered so vitally. While it is very evident that the people will insist on good men being placed in nomination for all offices, the Republican press shows a determination to second the people on the subject of candidates for the Legislature. For instance, the Republican press of the State is already waking up to the importance of the subject, and of steering clear of many of the old members." The Philadelphia papers are boldly taking the position that not a single one of last year's members shall be renominated.

THE German mechanics seem to be more awake to the great business of personal independence than our native mechanics. In New York, a building association, organized by the German Cabinet-makers' Union, have purchased a tract of land at a suburb called Astoria, surveyed it into 800 lots, and sold them all at $250 per lot—the purchasers to pay for them at the rate of $2 per week. The first purchasers are to draw for choice of lots. Many of them are very valuable, and on several are fine buildings. This drawing will be attended with great interest. The scheme has the interest of a lottery, and all the members will be sure to pay promptly the $2 per week. In the sale of these lots the demand was far greater than the supply. Let mechanics everywhere take the hint.

A "G. W. S." in his last, letter of May 5, from London, to the New York *Tribune*, says that although the English are fighting mad over Mr. Sumner's speech, they are not really indisposed to reopen negotiations. He says: "But the whole history of this controversy shows that a very loud English No is capable of softening into a whispered Yes. I have no sort of doubt that when it suits our government to resume negotiations, they will get a civil answer, though they may not get an immediate assent to their propositions. Meanwhile, there is nothing to do but wait."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Secretary Seward owes the Cable Company a bill of $19,000 for European telegrams. A committee of the company is in Washington trying to get the money.

Advices received in London from the Cape of Good Hope announce the finding of another diamond much larger than any before met with in the colony. The finder sold it to a native doctor for 500 sheep, and the doctor parted with it to a diamond merchant for about seventy thousand dollars. The latest value put upon it is £32,000.

A "female Blondin" walking a tight rope at Bolton, in England, fell sixty feet, but the fall was broken partly by another rope, and partly by the crowd which caught her, and found, to their great disappointment, that she remained alive.

The Marquis of Bute has built a hospital for lepers at Jerusalem, in token of gratitude for his conversion.

The sale of tickets for the Boston musical festival commenced on Monday at the ticket office in Music Hall. The sale commenced at eight o'clock, and all day there was a steady stream of purchasers. A considerable number of the $100 tickets have been disposed of, and the prospect is that this latter class of tickets will all be engaged at a season earlier than expected by the committee.

The New York *Herald* says the members of the last Pennsylvania Legislature "were unlike little children, for they had to be 'seen' in order to be heard."

The London *Spectator* says that a reverence for money is rapidly developing itself among the English masses, and riches promise in time to comply wholly overshadow any claims of nobility or family.

Olive Logan, in her speech at the Brooklyn woman's meeting, said: "I reject the trowsers with contempt and scorn. Men cut a sufficiently ridiculous figure in them themselves. The trouble is, they don't like their own costume, and are envious of our laces, jewelry, frills and dresses. 'Trowsers, forsooth trowsers!' Shake not the ridiculous garment at me. No, so long as we can have our silks, satins and shawls, we will repudiate your absurd bifurcated unwhisperables. Look at your swallow tail coats, stovepipe hats; and you were your hair so short, some of you, that you look precisely like monkeys, and I don't wonder that one of your number has written a book showing that animal to be the father of his race." This speech was greeted with roars of laughter and applause.

Although there are 166 registered distilleries in the State, there are but thirteen in operation, and it is believed that some will suspend operations before long. The productions of these thirteen distilleries is about 300,000 gallons monthly.

An office seeker presented himself to the Commissioner of Patents for the position of "Exam-a-ner of Patents," as he spelled it in his application. The Commissioner put him through a brief examination. "Ever study mechanics?" "No." "Ever investigate any particular branch of mechanical science?" "No." "Ever invent anything?" "No." "Then you have no practical knowledge of any branch of mechanics or science necessary for this peculiar class of studies?" "No; but I think I could learn in a little while!"

A young and pretty girl, a little proud of her good looks, had a quarrel with her lover, who reproached her for caring more for her beauty than his love, to prove to him how much she loved him she broke off her four front teeth, and, thus disfigured, cast herself at his feet. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to state that she lost her lover.

A mare was stolen in a Texas village, and subsequently was heard from in a distant town. The owner sent a message in regard to her, and a telegram was returned in answer, saying: "Your mare is here; I will bring her; thief hung."

The Canadian Parliament has been discussing the question of raising the salary of the Governor General from $32,000 to $50,000, and a bill was once passed, but was not approved by the Queen. Sir John Macdonald favored a high salary. He said there was no analogy between the cases of Canada and the United States. The latter was as populous and nearly as wealthy as England, yet no one would be prepared to reduce the income of the Queen of England to that of the income of the President of the United States. He was satisfied that were the consequences of small salaries in the United States fully understood, no gentleman would be found in the end to be the most expensive.

In France, when a prisoner is sentenced to death, he is taken to a very strongly built cell and has a strait jacket, or straight jacket. A guard remains with him night and day, and highly stimulating food is given to him. Owing to the liberal allowance of wine given to the man shortly before they are sent to the guillotine, most of them are drunk when they are executed.

The grand opera house in course of construction at Paris will cost 40,000,000 francs—8,000,000 more than was at first announced. It will cost 400,000 francs to make a gently slanting carriage road, up which their Majesties will drive right under the Imperial pavilion.

The Free Trade League.

After a great deal of drumming the New York *Tribune* has got out of the officers of this society a list of the contributors to the Free Trade League—from the time of its inauguration until April 15th. The list fills a column and a half of the *Tribune*, and the contributions vary in amount from one dollar up to five thousand. The *Tribune*, in its comments on the list, says: "Of the 1,200 members of the League, 1,150 are Democrats, and of the 250 men who have contributed to its funds 240 are largely interested in foreign trade, and who naturally, but we think mistakenly, suppose that their pecuniary prosperity will be promoted by the overthrow of protection to home industry. Quite a considerable aggregate is returned as contributed by 'cash,' which is not what we had a right to expect; but we print exactly as we received it. Men who give money for a cause of which they are justly proud are not apt to hide their names so carefully; and when such houses as Brown Brothers, E. S. Jaffray & Co., Sanderson Bros. & Co., William Jessop & Sons, and the Liverpool and London Insurance Company, do not care to conceal theirs, we do not see why any should do so, even though they happen to keep their shops exclusively on the other side of the Atlantic."

A WOMAN writes to the New York *Times* from Washington some very sensible reflections on Department clerkships, that it would be well if young ladies ambitious that way would give heed to. No more undesirable position for man or woman, young or old, could be named than a desk in a department at Washington. The salary is rarely more than is required for subsistence; the temptations to go astray are many and strong; the routine of occupation is uninstructive in itself, and leads to nothing higher; the time after office hours hangs listlessly on the clerk's hands, and after years of unprofitable service, the officeholder too often leaves the capital unfitted for anything else in life. Yet, despite the ungrateful, unremunerative, demoralizing nature of the clerk's office, the rush for it is tremendous. There must be clerks for the conduct of the Government business, and the desks must each be occupied by somebody. But the Government will have better clerks, and Washington will cease to present the wretched scramble for office that is witnessed there with every new administration, if it can only be well understood that the department clerical life is safer all round and joyless one.

THE Navy Department will do an unnecessary and unwise act if it changes the names given to our naval vessels by the late Secretary. It is possible that, in some instances, the Indian nomenclature adopted by Secretary Welles resulted in unmusical and uncouth appellations, but many of the names were full of power and sounded nobly. What happier title in its classic meaning can the sailor's lips than *Sassacus*? How tame in comparison would be such names as *Louisville, Little Rock, New Haven, &c!* In addition many of the ships have covered their Indian names with honor in the naval service, and to rename them would be to strip from them the prestige of valor and triumph. What would have been the thought of changing the name of Lord Nelson's flagship at Trafalgar from the *Victory* to the *George the Third* or the *City of London*? Would the proposition have been tolerated for a moment, in the good old days of 1812, to change the name of the *Constitution* to *James Madison* or *Philadelphia*?

A NEW wrinkle for the fish propagators and dealers: The other day at Ostend, in Holland, ninety-three live plaia, a large fish like a flounder, were thrown into a box of water four and a half feet square and five inches deep, at 9 o'clock A. M. At 1 P. M. fifteen live lobsters were added. At 6 P. M. they were taken to Brussels, and the next day, without any addition of water, they were examined by the chief manager of the Zoological Gardens, and found perfectly healthy. They were kept so simply by pumping air into the tank of water as fast as it was exhausted by the fish; and it is evident that they could be kept alive and well in this way for several days, and transported to any distance; so that fish sea fish "all alive, oh!" could be sold in Pittsburgh or Cincinnati, as well as in New York or Baltimore.

THE question of liability for town scrip issued in nearly all Southern towns during the rebellion has received a final settlement at the hands of Chief Justice Chase. He decides that the authorities under which it was issued being a *de facto* government, the towns would have been liable for its redemption if it had been issued for ordinary purposes. But it was put out to aid the rebellion, and its redemption cannot therefore be ordered by the Government it was designed to subvert. Judge Chase gave this decision in a case that came before him at Richmond on Monday last.

THE Eighth Congressional District of New York, comprising the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first wards, is the wealthiest revenue district in the Union. A. T. Stewart resides here, and returned an income last year of $3,013,218, or $87,966 per week. This is undoubtedly the largest income returned by any citizen of the Union, and upon it Mr. Stewart pays the snug tax of $150,660 90. Forty-three persons in the district report incomes in excess of one hundred thousand dollars.

THE teachers of the male department of the New York public schools, it is stated, have extensively agreed in circular, setting forth that they are of the decided opinion, after full discussion and conscientious deliberation, and as the result also of long experience in the practical work of education, that the abolition of corporeal punishment in such department would be injurious to the discipline, and seriously detrimental to the welfare of the pupils.

SOME prominent Baltimoreans are considering the propriety of giving Ex-Minister Reverdy Johnson a dinner on his return, which is looked for about the 6th of June. One of the principal objections to it is, that Mr. Johnson has had too many dinners already.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Union of the Two Roads—The Ceremony of Laying the Last Rail.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
EX ROUTE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, }
TUESDAY MORNING, May 11, 1869. }

Fortunately business matters called me for a week or more prior to the day set for the connecting of the rails of the two great railways, to the vicinity of the point where the two roads met, and I took advantage of the opportunity and was present at the ceremonies yesterday, the 10th. On Sunday evening, the 9th inst., I was at the new town of Corinne, situated in the valley of Great Salt Lake, about ten miles immediately north of Great Salt Lake, and twenty-five miles east of the junction of the two roads. It was doubtful when a train would pass eastward whereby I would be enabled to be present at the union of the two roads next day; but it was believed that some time during the night trains would pass, including the officers' train of the road and others. News also was received that the car of the Vice President, Dr. Durant, had been surrounded at Piedmont Station by a large number of the laborers of the road, and that he was a prisoner in their hands; that they refused to let him out, or to leave his car move until he had paid them a month's wages for their labor on the road. It seems that the news was correct, and that he remained a prisoner for a long time, and until he either paid them or made satisfactory arrangements to do so, to the amount of sixty to seventy thousand dollars. When his car was first surrounded he was inclined to treat the matter as a joke, and remarked to them that he believed he would take advantage of the opportunity and go in swimming, to which one of the crowd replied that he would see nothing of the kind until they had complied with their just demands, and that if he would attempt to send from the car any message to get soldiers to his assistance that he would be dealt with very summarily. Finding that the matter was not a joke, after he had been a prisoner for a length of time, he either paid them or made satisfactory arrangements to do so and he was released and he was permitted to wend its way unmolested to and to the great satisfaction of all parties.

About two o'clock on Monday morning, a train was announced within hearing distance of the station of Corinne, and in a few minutes after it rolled along and stopped, and soon was again in motion westward to the end of the track with about thirty or more additional passengers aboard. It was the car of the officers of the road, having on board Mr. Durant, the Vice President of the Union Pacific Railroad; Sidney Dillon, one of the Directors; General Dodge, Chief Engineer of the road, and quite a number of other prominent men. To describe it is generally believed, will succeed Mr. Durant. The former seemed to be quite popular, and no doubt will give great satisfaction to all who may come in contact with him. The train consisted of only two passenger cars (one a sleeping coach), caboose and baggage car, which were comfortably filled by passengers. The passengers on board the train numbered perhaps one hundred and fifty. Mr. Huxie, the very gentlemanly Assistant Superintendent of the road, was also on board of the train, but it was regretted that Mr. Snyder, the General Superintendent of the road, could not be spared from his duties at Omaha to be present also.

About eleven o'clock, Salt Lake time, we arrived at the point where the two great railroads were to be joined together. On arriving I found the train of the Central Pacific there, which had just arrived from the West, with Governor Stanford, President of the Central Pacific, and others from California, Nevada and Arizona on board. The train had, perhaps, the same number of passengers on board as the train of the Union Pacific, and were also on the ground a great many laborers, attaches and others, who had been, or were then, engaged on the road near by, and who came to witness the ceremonies.

Before the ceremony of driving the last spike took place, Gov. Stanford accompanied by Governor Safford, of Arizona, and others of the several gold and silver spikes about to be driven home in the completion of the great work. The first spike which was handed me was of pure gold, about six inches in length, four square, and mounted much like the ordinary iron spike, and bore on the side of it the following inscription: "With the golden spike San Francisco *News Letter* offers its homage to the great work which has joined the Atlantic and Pacific oceans this month, May, 1869." The second was also of pure gold, six inches long, and was inscribed as follows: On the head—"The Last Spike." On one side "The Pacific Railroad Completed, broken Jan. 1st, 1869, and completed May, 1869." On another, "Officers—Hon. Leland Stanford, President; C. P. Huntington, Vice President; E. B. Crocker, Attorney; Mark Hopkins, Treasurer; Charles Crocker, General Superintendent; E. H. Miller, Secretary." On another, "Directors of the Central Pacific R. R. Company—Hon. Leland Stanford, Hon. Leland Stanford, C. P. Huntington, E. B. Crocker, Mark Hopkins, A. P. Partridge, E. H. Miller." Another, "May God continue the unity of our country as this railroad unites the two great oceans of the world. Presented by David Hughes of San Francisco." The other two spikes were of silver, one from Nevada and the other from California.

After the ceremony of putting in the last spike was over and before the several parties left the spot, the gold spike was driven out and carefully placed away in the car. Immediately after it was removed, an ordinary wooden tie was put in and nailing down to keep" and in earnest. Soon after, the crowd made a descent upon it with knives and axes, and cut piece after piece from it for a pocket piece in commemoration of the last tie, until it was entirely used up. Late in the afternoon the trains proceeded on their return journey—one to the Pacific, the other to the Atlantic.

Among the guests present on the occasion I also noticed Gen. Edwin P. Dongee, Hon. Frank Nottingham, of the Lake Shore Road. The 21st United States Infantry were *en route* to their new station in Arizona, and happened to be in attendance soon after the ceremony took place. After the train was reunited to the place where the last spike was driven and three cheers for the line, and a photograph taken. Photographs were also taken of the last rail, spikes, and the crowd immediately after the ceremony was over. Gov. Safford seemed to be perfectly at home, and his manly and high toned bearing commanded the regard and admiration wherever he appeared. In short.

W. L. F.

THE STATE SENATE.

Whom the People Should Select to Represent Them.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

There can be no room for doubt in the mind of any impartial observer, that for years members of the Legislature have been growing more and more corrupt. It is no longer considered a degradation to accept money for favoring the passage of a bill, unless the party mind should consist in the smallness of the fee. There was a time when these things were done in secrecy, and every outlet anxiously guarded lest the fact should become public. But it is so no longer. It is a truth beyond controversy that corruption stalks unabashed and with a kingly pride in our legislative halls; that bribery is a common means to obtain a successful end; that men hold their votes for marked bids; that the position of legislator is sought for money. In that general laws have almost given place to those personal, local, individual acts that have more intrinsic value strewn between preamble and conclusion.

Nor are these charges confined to a few. The evil is too general and incorrupt are the exceptions, and while we would do no one wrong, we do think that a blind man might perceive with his hand and touching the shoulder of almost any of the members of the past session, exclaim, "There art the man."

This is not only lamentable, but it is fatal to the security and peace of the community, and will, as it should, destroy any party, under whose political auspices it reigns. Great victories are always and inevitably followed by rents, formed of the doubtful and dishonest. The Republican party, sweeping in its gigantic strength the entire country of that miasma that was rotting the sinews and eating marrow-filled into the heart of the Government, was a grand nest for political demagogueism. The masses of the community are not office pullers, and after that terrible upheaval of earnest labor and heartbreak that shook the people to the surface for the safety of the Government, their apparent duty done, the danger seemingly past, they sank back again to their old places, to their workshops and their fields by day and at the hearthstone at night, to talk of what had been done, and how it was done. But their success, the purity and integrity of their devotion to the interests of the country, the great name they gave to the Republican party has fallen as a mantle around the froth, and foam, and scum that once again has gotten together, and are now working for their monied interests and against the interests of the community. Under the sanctity of a name that was hallowed with blood and purified with tears, they are seeking into offices, to the dishonor of the name they represent.

Is not this true? I appeal to you, men of Allegheny county, if day by day our grand old unity, whose name has rung like a trumpet call, watchword all over the land, that has had smiles for the victories, tears for its agonies, and prayers for its life, that has passed through its dark hours, and finally it stands forth in the broad light of day, honored, respected, I appeal to you if political knavery is not fretting away its noble life, into mere party power for demagogues?

Another nomination approaches. Right or wrong our old members have not escaped with impunity. Right or wrong they have been publicly censured as public officers. For the good of the State, for the sake of the party, for the honor of our county, let them be stood aside. They have had their day, be it for good or ill. Of the candidates for the Senate I beg leave to call the attention of the people to George H. Anderson. The others may be good, but Mr. Anderson has one advantage over them all—he is not a politician. All will concede and give credit to him for his unswerving honesty and integrity. Placed, in one sense, beyond the pale of temptation by his present financial condition, we earnestly believe that he beyond its reach morally for two reasons. First, we regard him as a Christian gentleman; we have known him for a long time, and know that his pathway is dotted everywhere with kindly acts and deeds, that could only spring from a good heart, beating with a sense of a better life; and, second, he has never been involved in that whirlpool that blunts the moral faculties and destroys the keen edge of conscience. His education has been different, and we do not believe that thirty or forty years of a well spent life for the pleasure arising from the consciousness of doing right, could be dwarfed, stunted or turned away, by any probation now.

We do not desire to detract from the remaining candidates for the Senate, but they have all either feasted at the public board, are marked political partisans, or they have learned the secrets of the political ring, by unsuccessful attempts to secure office. None of them have better judgment and few of them are the equals of Mr. Anderson. We urge upon you the necessity of securing the services of such a man, and we know, should this be done, that Allegheny county will rank in that Senate Chamber as represented by not only an efficient officer, but also by a sound, able and incorruptible Senator. QUILL.

THE New York *Star*, an avowed organ of workingmen's trades' unions, takes an open and independent stand on the question of colored compositors. The application of Lewis H. Douglass, a son of Frederick Douglass, for membership to the Typographical Union of Washington city, has created an intense disturbance throughout the corresponding Unions all over the country. To such an extent has the matter been discussed, that it will probably be referred to the National Typographical Union. In referring to the case, the *Star* says:

"On very many accounts we regard it as decidedly objectionable for white and black to work together. The antagonisms of race are sure to crop out sooner or later, and the inferior is made unpleasantly to feel his inferiority. But no one has a right to say that another, no matter what his color, race or lineage, shall not learn any particular trade or calling; nor is it the province of any to prevent his fellow man from earning an honest livelihood."

IT seems rather a small business that the New York *Sun* should continue its personal denunciation of Mr. John Russell Young, *late* of the *Tribune*. The *Sun* is not wise. Its articles have the odor of persecution and malice.

EX-GOV. CURTIN AT HARRISBURG.

An Enthusiastic Welcome from Three Thousand of his Old Friends—An Eloquent Speech.

Ex-Governor Andrew G. Curtin, our new Minister to Russia, was serenaded at the State Capitol Hotel, Harrisburg, on Monday night, three thousand citizens being present, most of whom took him by the hand. The proceedings of the evening were enlivened by music from two brass bands, stationed in front of the hotel. Above the entrance to the hotel was a transparency, erected by the ExGovernor's friends, on which was the inscription: "*Andrew G. Curtin, Our Country's Representative at a Foreign Court Pennsylvania's Noble Son. He Carries with Him the Best Wishes and Prayers of a Grateful People.*" Amid the greatest enthusiasm, Mayor Hays introduced Governor Curtin to the people in a brief speech, to which the Governor replied in eloquent terms. He said:

About to leave the country, I could not restrain the desire of spending a short time in this city and Capital of our State. I did not expect, however, that during my short stay here such a multitude of the people of Harrisburg would come to bid me welcome and farewell. My confidence in this city of six years forms the most important period of my life. I came here in 1861, obedient to the express will of the people of the State, when the river was ice bound and the mountains and the valleys were covered with snow. The coming of the spring, with its welcome suns had scarcely unbound the river, uncovered the heath, and clothed the ground with Nature's green, when armed men, equipped and drilled for mortal combat came pouring in upon me from all parts of Pennsylvania; for suddenly, like a thunderbolt from an unclouded sky, war, with its violence, its agonies and its distresses, had fallen upon the country, and I found my office, which ought to have been one of comparative ease, surrounded by excitement, anxiety and distress.

"For four years I had been in the habit of calling upon the people of this State for men and arms for the defense or the State and the nation, attacked by an insidious foe. How willing they were to answer my calls, let the recorded history of the gallantry and bravery of the men of Pennsylvania forever attest. (Applause.) True, I made the personal acquaintance of comparatively few people in this city, for my life here was one of constant labor. But I know some of you, and I shall ever cherish towards you and, indeed, all of the citizens of Harrisburg, the remembrance of your pleasing acquaintance and your constant kindness to me; for you ever treated me with respect. Aye, more, my fellow-citizens, when my enemies maligned, assailed and defamed me, you defended me. Great and prolonged cheering.) I here return my thanks for this manly defense of your. Indeed, can I, as looking over the years spent among you, ever forget this city?—the ground once covered with tents and armed men? Never shall I forget this historic spot. Here three hundred thousand men were organized, armed and equipped for war. (Cheers.) Can I ever forget the noble Governor of Pennsylvania on his arrival at the Capitol of the State, surveying the entire country of that mighty uprising, and then turning to me and saying: "Curtin, you must go to Washington and see the President, and tell him that Pennsylvania will not only furnish the men called for by the President, but will furnish them in addition to the quota required of her." Can I ever forget the noble Governor of Pennsylvania, when, on his return home from Washington, he said to me: "Curtin, I have seen the President, and he has accepted the services of the men I have tendered him, and I have now to request you to go to Washington and purchase arms for them?"

JAS. T. BRADY & Co.

Successors to S. JONES & CO.

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Can realize a handsome profit by exchanging them for Registered Bonds.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 19, 1869.

Whilst our local money market is better supplied with loanable means than it has been for a good while back, yet the increased demand for loans is such that there is an apparent scarcity of money. Borrowers are so numerous that the increased supply of capital is hardly up to the demand. It may be, however, that capitalists are timid and unwilling to let out their money except upon most unexceptionable paper. There is considerable of that kind of feeling in the market, which regards prices too high, and a dread of some sudden reaction that will entail disaster and ruin; of course, when such apprehensions are felt by persons having more money than nerve or sense, borrowers cannot hope for any accommodations, however good their credit may be.

—The advance in Government bonds and gold is the exciting feature of the market. That the latter should be twelve per cent, higher than it was two months ago, and this too in the face of the fact that the Government is not only busy in paying gold interest but selling gold from the Treasury at the rate of a million per week, is a puzzle. This is anything but pleasing, and anything but what the public expected. Financiers and bankers seem as much at fault for a satisfactory explanation as do merchants, who alone are made to suffer from the advance in gold. It has all the time been claimed that the only sure mode of reaching a solid basis in currency is by industry and national economy. The latter the new administration promises largely, and it is believed to be doing all possible for a full collection of the revenue. Under this state of facts, by all rule and precedent, gold ought to fall, and the public credit should be in still better condition. The politicians now, as well as those mixed up with stocks and gold, are becoming impatient, and quite insist on a reason for complaisance. The mystery grow more confused as the sage and sagacious more directly bring their pretended enlightenment to bear on them. We must wait, we suppose, until the market explains itself.

A New York correspondent remarks that the short interest in bonds is already enough larger than ever. The houses who have bonds are carrying them (by lending out) at merely nominal rates of interest—one per cent. for all issues.

The country is sending in very few bonds. Europe can draw but a small supply from us this season, and the demand in Germany and England for reinvestment of July interest, must be met mainly by purchases in their own home markets, thus appreciating prices and preparing the way for funding at lower rates of interest.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
1881's, 6's	122¾	122¾	122¾
1862, 5-20's	122¼	122¼	122¼
1864 5-20's	117¼	117¼	117¼
1865 5-20's old	119	117¾	117¾
1865 5-20's new	120¼	119¾	119¾
1867 " 20's	120¾	120¾	119¾
1868 "	120¾	120¾	119¾
10-40's	110¾	110¾	109¾
Gold	142¼	142¾	142¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States Securities in New York to-day as follows:

	May 18, May 19.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	142¼ 143	¾	
U. S. 6's, 1881	122¾ 122¾	¼	
U. S. 5-20's, 1862	121¾ 121¾	¼	
U. S. 5-20's, 1864	116¾ 117¼	½	
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	117¼ 117¼	¼	
U. S. 10-40s	109¾ 110¾	¾	
U. S. 5-20s, Jan., July, 1865,	119¾ 120¼	¾	
U. S. 5-20s, Jan., July, 1867	119¾ 120¼	¾	
U. S. 5-20s, Jan., July, 1868,	119¾ 120¼	¾	

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth street, shows the prices of Railway stocks, Gold, etc. at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

May 19, 1869.	10 00	10 40	12 00	12 20	1 45	4 00
	a.m.	a.m.	m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
N. Y. Central	183¾	183¾	183¾	183¾	183¾	183¾
Hudson River	156				155¾	
Harlem	140¾				140¾	
Reading	96¾				96¾	
Mich. Central	126	127	1		127	
Mich. South	106¾				106¾	
Illinois Central	146¾				146¾	
Cleve. and Pitts.	93¾					
Fort Wayne	93					
Chicago & North.	90¾					
Do preferred	102¼					
Cleve. and Tol.	106½				106½	
Rock Island	125¾				126¼	
Tol. & Wabash	72				72¾	1¼
Do preferred	81½				81¾	
Chicago and Alton	138				139	2
Ft. Wayne	77¾				78	¾
Do preferred	87				87	
Ohio and Miss	33¾				34¾	1
Pacific Mail	94¾				94¾	¼
Western U. Tel	41				43¾	2¾
Adams Express	69¾				69¾	
Merch. U. Ex	15				15	
American M. U. Ex	40½				40	½
Wells, Fargo & Co						

—A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Tues.	Wed.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	183¾	183¾		¾
Hudson River	156	155¾		¼
Harlem	140¾	140¾	1	
Reading	96¾	96¾		
Mich. Central	126	127	1	
Mich. South	106¾	106¾		
Illinois Central	146¾	146¾		
Cleve. and Pitts.	93¾	93¾		
Fort Wayne	93	93		
Chicago & North.	90¾	90¾		
Do preferred	102¼	102¼		
Cleve. and Tol.	106½	106½		
Rock Island	125¾	126¼	1	
Tol. & Wabash	72	72¾		¼
Do preferred	81½	81¾		
Chicago and Alton	138	139		2
Ft. Wayne	77¾	78		¾
Do preferred	87	87		
Ohio and Miss	33¾	34¾	1	
Pacific Mail	94¾	94¾	¼	
Western U. Tel	41	43¾	2¾	
Adams Express	69¾	69¾		
Merch. U. Ex	15	15		
American M. U. Ex	40½	40		½
Wells, Fargo & Co				

—The New York *Herald*, in noticing the recent failure, says that one of its sad features is the heavy individual loss which it has entailed upon a broker in Government bonds—a personal friend of the firm—who, in his trust of their solvency, sent them at their request his check for seventy thousand dollars just at the close of bank hours on Saturday. Their own check for a similar amount, which he had deposited early in the day, was returned "not good" the same afternoon. The total loss is said to be about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. He promptly met all claims today and acted on as usual. But on the extended returning from business on the 1st of June and giving up the "street" for a more equitable, much misconception is felt for him and much indignation expressed towards the firm who thus so cruelly used a friend. The effect of the failure was witnessed in the fluctuations of the different markets.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, Apollo Building, dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Rooms open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Stock Boards every day while in session. his purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the New York lists or on the Philadelphia and New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 19, 1869. }

Trade to-day was only moderate. Flour in moderate request. Grain is dull and prices seem to be drooping. For bacon and lard there is a good demand. Groceries are in fair request and firm. Butter is dull and drooping. Eggs are firmer with only a moderate demand.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Demand moderate. Common to good may be quoted nominal at prices ranging from $3 50@6 per barrel, and some extra brands, in a retail way, at $6 75@8 ₱ barrel.

BEANS—There is very little demand for beans and the best small whiteare dull of sale at $3.

BUTTER—The receipts are fair, and and prices drooping. There is very little choice in demand over 30c ₱ lb, and we quote good to choice at 28@30c. Common butter in large supply at 18@25c ₱ lb, as to quality.

EGGS—We quote at 16@17c ₱ dozen. A choice article will bring the latter figure.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—There is a fair demand, and we quote sugar cured hams at 14c; rib sides 16½c; clear sides 17½@18c; sugar cured breasts and canvassed 19½@20c; plain hams 17½c; dried beef 21c, and canvassed 21½@22c; breakfast bacon 19½@20c ₱ lb. Land in tierces 16c, and in kegs 16½@16¾ ₱ lb.

LARD OIL—Market steady. Extra No. 1 $1 50 @1 60 and No. 2 at $1 30@1 40 ₱ gal.

HOMINY—Market dull at $5 75@6 00 ₱ bbl.

LIME—We quote Cleveland lime at $2 50 ₱ bbl, and white lime at $1 75 ₱ bbl.

MAPLE MOLASSES—Sales by the gallon jug at $1 @1 15.

CHEESE—New cheese is coming in freely, and prices are declining. Sales of Western Reserve at from 16@17c. Ohio factory 18@18½c. Ohio Goshen 20c. New York Goshen, new, 21@21½c. sales of sweitzer at 19@20½c ₱ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—Dull; sales Peaches at 14@14½ for quarters; 16@16½c for mixed, and 18@19c for halves. Dried Apples are wanted at from 13½ to 16c, as to quality.

MILL FEED—The Pearl Mill prices are ₱ 100 wholesale for bran, $1 10; for shipstuff, $1 20; for middlings, $1 90; for screenings, $1 60, for chop $1 50, and for sweepings $2 00.

SEEDS—Clover seed in light demand at from $9 00@9 50 ₱ bushel. No timothy seed offering. Flax seed in light supply at $2 40@ 2 45 ₱ bushel.

POTATOES—Market overstocked and very dull and nominal in price. Sales of Peerless Rose by the car load at 40c, and from store at 45@50c ₱ bushel.

SALT—Sales in the trade at $1 80@1 85, and $1 90 @2 00 in a retail way.

TAR—Sales of North Carolina tar at $4 50@5, to size of package.

PICKLES—Sales at from 75c to 90c ₱ hundred, as to quality.

GREEN PEAS—Sales at $2 75@3 00 ₱ bushel.

HAY—Very choice timothy sold from country wagons at $35@37 ₱ ton. Loose baled may be quoted at $26@28 ₱ ton.

FLOUR—Market quiet and prices irregular and nominal with good receipts. Nominally from store we quote good to choice in barrels at $5 50@7 00; double spring in barrels $7 25@7 50, and in sacks $7 00@ 7 25; winter wheat in barrels, $8 00 @8 50, and in sacks $7 75@8 00; St. Louis (retail) $11 00. The following are the Pearl Mill prices: Pearl Mill three star, green brand, in barrels, $9 70, and in sacks $9 50; double extra in barrels $8 60, and in sacks $8 32; Pearl Mill family in barrels, $8 00, and in sacks at $7 75; spring wheat brands in barrels $7 75, and in sacks $7 00. The Pittsburgh city mill prices are as follows: Choice white winter wheat flour, in bbls, $9 00, and in sacks $8 75; choice red winter wheat flour, in bbls, $7 75, and in sacks $7 50; choice spring wheat flour, in bbls, $7 50, and in sacks; $7 25 @7 50.

CORN MEAL.—Kiln dried, cold bolted, ₱ bbl. of 4 bushels, $3 75, and by the bushel 80@90c.

RYE FLOUR—We quote at $6 50@7 00 ₱ bbl, as to quality.

GRAIN—The market is dull for nearly all descriptions of grain. Wheat is dull at $1 45@ 1 50 for red winter. Oats are in fair supply and drooping as sales are made on the track at 68c and from store at 70@73c ₱ bushel. Corn on the track is dull being over supplied for the quality for ear. Rye is dull and weak at $1 30 @1 35. Barley is inactive at $1 70 for fall.

WHISKY—Trade moderate and prices unchanged. We quote high wines at 95c; Common rectified at 35c, and proof rectified $1 05; bull rye and half corn, $1 75; old Monongahela, two years old, $2 25, and old Monongahela, three years old, $3 00 ₱ gallon.

Groceries.

The market remains firm in groceries, and we have no change to report since our last. Business has been good although we may soon look for a close of the spring trade, as the season is far advanced. The rise in the premium on gold, if maintained, will run up the price of many of the leading articles in this line, although for the present we leave quotations unchanged. The following are the prices for good articles:

COFFEE—Old Government Java, in mats, 35 to 37c; Laguayra, 27c; Rio, fancy, 27@27½c; choice, 26@26½c; prime, 25@25½c; fair, 24c; good, 23c@23½c.

TEAS—Young Hyson, common to finest, 90c@ $1 90; imperial and gunpowder, do, $1 20@2 00; Japan, $1 00@1 35; Oolong, 90c@$1 75.

SYRUPS—White drips $13 0; silver drips, $1 00; Lovering's $1 05; for bar drips, 60@90c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 85c for choice; Porto Rico, 75@80c.

RAW SUGARS—New Orleans, good, 14@14½c; prime, 14½c; choice, 16c. Porto Rico—good, 13c; prime, 14c. Cuba—good, 13½c; prime, 14c; choice, 14½c. Demerara—good, 16c.

REFINED SUGARS—Hards, 17½c; A, 16½c; B, 16 Ex. C, 15½c; C Yellow, 15½c.

SUGAR HOUSE—12c.

RICE—Carolina, 10½c.

VINEGAR—We quote white wine vinegar, in original packages, 75c; cider vinegar, 25@30c ₱ gallon.

FISH—No. 1 Bay Mackerel, $30; No. 1 Shore Mackerel, $25 50; No. 2 Shore Mackerel, $20 00; No. 3 large $15 50; No. 3 large, half bbls, $8 00; No. 3 medium $14 00. Codfish, large 8c ₱ lb. White Fish $9 25; Lake Herring, $4 50.

SODA—English Bicard 7½c. American 7c. Sal 4c.

SPICES—Pepper, 38c; Cloves, 50c; Nutmegs, $1 50; Cassia, 35c. Ginger, 35c, Allspice, 35c.

SOAP—Babbitt's 12¾c; Crumpton's 11½c; Oakley's 11½c; Wilson & Gorman's Rosin 4½@7c; Excelsior 8c. Woman's Friend 7½c. Magic Wax 10c; Reed & Johnson's No. 2 Family 8c; Best Family 10c.

LYE—Penna. Salt Co.'s Lye and Potash $8 25

CANDLES—Proctor & Gamble's star candles, 22@23c; Pittsburgh mould candles, 20c.

INDIGO—Madras 90c@$1 50; Manilla 95c@$1 45.

BAR LARD—From store 12½c

DROP SHOT—Per bag $2 50.

STARCH—Magnolia starch, 8c; Silver Gloss, 12c; Corn starch, 13c; Satin Gloss, 15c.

TAR—North Carolina, $4 00@5 75.

BROOMS—$4 50@7 00 ₱ dozen.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, May 20, 1869. }

There was little done in oil yesterday. The market for both crude and refined is very weak.

The following dispatches were received at the two telegraph offices:

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

PHILADELPHIA, May 19, 10:30 A.M.—Market quiet and nothing done yet; spot 31¾c bid; May 31¾@33½c; June 33¼c first half, and 33½c last half bid; July 32c bid and 33½c asked; 1mo June and May 31½c; June and July 32c; July and December 30@32c. Crude nominally dull.

TITUSVILLE, May 19.—Market sick. $4 65 on Upper creek and $5 10 on lower creek.

OIL CITY, May 19.—Market quiet and dull at $5 50.

TIDIOUTE, May 19.—Market weak at $4 55@4 60.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Antwerp, 49¾c in Liverpool crude, 20½d and spirits, 42½d. In Liverpool, refined 19¼d. In New York, crude—16c asked, and refined 32c. Market strong.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, May 19, 10 A.M.—Market unchanged and nominal at Tuesday's prices, and no transactions reported to-day.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TIDIOUTE, May 19.—Market very dull; F. O. B. $4 80@4 90.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Crude in bulk in fair demand at lower prices; sales for June reported at 15½@15¾c; spot nominal at 15c. Refined on spot moderately active at 32c. Active for future deliveries at lower prices; 32¼c for June, and 32½@32¾c for July. Dispatches at 1:30 P. M. reported the demand fair but at lower rates; 15½@15¾c and 32c.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.—Market quiet; P. I. S to W 31c; S W 31½c, and crude 16c.

OIL CITY, May 18.—Market quiet and nominal at $5 80@5 95 delivered on broad gauge cars. Market on crude—holders firm at $5 00 and offered $4 90.

OIL CITY, May 19, 2:45, P. M.—Market nominally at $5 85 to $6 00, and sales at $5 90 @ 5 95, an advance of 10@15c since morning.

CRUDE OIL.—There was little doing yesterday, and the market was very weak. Holders of spot oil are asking 15½c, but the best offer seems to be 15c. We note the following sales: 1,000 bbls, all year, 8, 0, at 15c, and 2,000 bbls, S, O, June 40 to 42 gravity at 13½c. Sales of 5,000 bbls B. O. till October, 16c; 5,000 do till October, B. O. 16c.

REFINED OIL.—The market is weak and drooping. We have only reported the following sales:

500 bbls October to December	33½c
500 bbls October to December	33½c
500 bbls August	32½c
500 bbls each month June to July	32c
1,000 bbls May	32½c

Oil Receipts by per River and Rail.

Pennock & Beeson	21	Lockhart & Frew	75
Fisher Bros	250	Forsyth, Byrne & Co	50
Jas Wilkins	80	D Bly & Co	50
Wood & Lukens	10		
Total	461		

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

Irons & Co, 630 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Mckeiry Bro. & Co, 324 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Liberty Oil Works, 283 bbls ref to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia; sales of No. 1 at 31½c.

Fawcett, Logan & Stockdale, 219 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Livingston Bros, 50 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Total Shipments Refined.....1,457 bbls

Oil Shipped East by Penna. Central R. R.

Hutchins Oil & Ref Co, 427 bbls refined, to Warden, Frew & Co, Pt. Breeze, Philadelphia.

Agricultural and Garden Stuff.

Up to the present time the fruit crop is uninjured and gives every evidence of being unusually abundant, not only in our immediate neighborhood but throughout the country generally. The present indications are that the farm crops will be unprecentedly large all over the country. Farmers anticipating large harvests are examining freely with a view to purchasing the various labor and time saving implements and machinery. Mowers and reapers will be in increased demand at a reduced price this year, with the exception of those in the immediate neighborhood, who consider their action in the particular of not reducing prices, in its favor rather than otherwise, as they are increasing their expenses in order to produce a more perfect harvester. They feel sure very generally that prices as they are becoming recognized as a valuable invention. Grain Drills, and indeed all this class of goods, will meet with ready sale this season. From W. M. Knox's Agricultural House we get the following quotations of miscellaneous articles:

Potatoes in large excess of demand from 50@ 60c ₱ bushel, or $1 50@1 75 ₱ doz 40 to 50c ₱ doz.

Buckwheat, ₱ bush	$2 50
Orchard Grass ₱ bush	3 00
Kentucky Blue Grass, extra cleaned	0 00
Herd, or Red Top	3 00
Hungarian	1 40
Millet	4 00
Luzerne, or French Clover ₱ lb	60
White Dutch Clover, ₱ lb	87
Alsike Clover ₱ lb	80
Sorghum or Chinese Sugar Cane	50
Mixed Lawn Grass ₱ bush	6 00
Cabbage plants	₱ 100, $1 to $1 50
Tomato plants	₱ doz 40 to 50
Sweet Potato plants	₱ 100, $1 00
Roses	40 to 50c each; $5 ₱ doz.
Verbenas	$1 50 ₱ doz.
Geraniums	30c each; $3 ₱ doz.

Monthly Carnations, 12 finest varieties	50 cts.	$3 00
Monthly Carnations, large plants	$1 00	9 00
Petunias, finest double and single	50	5 00
Lantanas, in variety		5 00
Verbenas, in variety	50	5 00
Ageratum Mex., blue flowers	25	2 50
Cuphea Platycentra	20	2 00
Aloysa, (Lemon Verbena)	30	3 00
Coleus Verschaffelli	30	3 00
Achyranthes	30	3 00
Dianthus, in variety	30	3 00
Sweet Williams, in variety	30	3 00
Feverfew, double white	20	2 00
Heliotrope, in variety	20	2 00
Lobelia	25	2 50
Canna Indica	25	
Caloscasia Caladium Esculentum	50	
Colocasia, Caladium Esculentum large plants	$1 00	
Dahlias, in variety	50	$3 00
Corysanthemums, in variety	30	3 00
Phlox, in variety	25	2 50
Salvadrilas	25	2 50
Amaranthus Tricolor (for edgings)	25	2 50
Vervain, in variety	25	2 50
Violets, sweet scented	25	2 50
Salvias, in variety	25	3 00

FLOWER SEEDS, IN BASKETS AND VASES.

	Each.	Per Doz.
Japan Honeysuckles, in variety	50 cts.	$2 50
Tropeolums, in variety	25	2 50
Maurandia, in variety	25	2 50
Madeira vine, in variety	25	2 50
Madeira vine, dry roots	25	2 50
Lophospermum	25	
Cobea Scandens	50	
Ivy, in variety	50	
Tropeolum, in variety	25	2 50
Saxafraga, in variety	25	2 50
Tradescantia	25	2 50

DAHLIAS.

30c each, $3 ₱ dozen.

DOUBLE TUBEROSES.

	Each.	Per doz.	Per 100
First quality	25c	$2 00	$12 00
Second	15	1 50	9 00
Started in pots	50	5 00	

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Live Stock—Cattle are improving, with receipts of 4,718 to-day, also 240 held from Monday. To-day they have all been sold, and prices are 50c higher than on Monday. The sales to-day were 1,150 head Canada bulls, to 16½c for Pennsylvania; Ohio and Illinois corn-fed cattle, 15½@16c, of very generally uniform, and pretty good. Most of the sales were from 15½@16c. A lot of 70 fat steers Ohio sold at 16½c. Another lot of 100 Illinois, 16c. 90 head 1,360 lbs 62 head, 7¾ cwt, fine top 16@16½c. Sheep—Would be very scarce and prices have held over several days. A single car load arrived to-day. They are in fair demand, but prices are was just cleaned up at old rates. Two cars sneezed in at 7½@8c. Hogs are coming forward freely; 41 cars, 2,356 head arrived to-day. They are very firm at 10@10½c for Hye, and 12½c for dressed. Sales of five, two hundred and fifty lbs, at 10½c, and a car of Ohio, of 175 lbs at $10 30 cwt.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.—Flour—more doing; sales 2,000 bbls superfine family at $6 50; Ohio do at $7 25@8 00. Wheat dull and lower; sales 800 bush red at $1 06@1 12; amber $1 08 white $1 45. Rye unchanged. Corn dull and lower; sales 600 bush yellow at 86@87c. Oats dull; western unchanged. Provisions unchanged. Whisky dull at 96c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Dry Goods—the weather has been rather stormy, and the market has been therefore very quiet and continues depressed. Shirtings 36 inch brown sheetings are reduced in price to 11½c, 40 inch do to 13½c, and 4-4 do to 15c. The sales of Indiandrella print cloth to 12c. Atlantic A brown sheetings 4-4 to 14c lower, and now jobbing at 16c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, May 19.—Flour dull but steady and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 red not generally held at $1 40, but the highest figures offered were $1 38. No. 2 white nominally $1 40. Corn dull, nominally unchanged. Corn dull and nominal; 68c for mixed and 69c for high mixed. Rye dull and nominal; 1 do. Oats dull and lower; light sales at 66c for No 1 state, Rye quiet and nominal at 81 @82c for No 2. Barley—nothing doing; without established rates. Provisions unchanged and quiet; held at 24@25c for reflned; in small lots 26@c advance is demanded.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, May 19.—Flour dull and demand light; western superfine $5 75@6 00; do do family $6 @6 75. Wheat dull; choice valley red $2 16. Corn dull; prime white 80@82c; yellow 82@85c. Oats dull at 70@77c for heavy; 66@74c for light. Rye nominal at $1 35@1 45. Whisky firm and unchanged at 96c. Pork unchanged. Bacon firm and unchanged.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, May 19.—Cotton dull at 27½c for middling; receipts 801 bales; exports 275 bales. Flour—high grades better, superfine dull at $6 50@6 75c. Hay $27@28. Pork 32c. Lard 18@19½c. Bacon sides 15½c; shoulders 12½c; sugar cured 17@17½c. Bulk meats dull; shoulders 12½c; sides 16½c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, May 19.—Flour firm and prices unchanged. Wheat firm at 1 for No. 1; $1 12¾ for No. 2. Oats dull but firm at 58@59c for No. 2. Corn lower at 76c. Barley nominal for new. Rye dull at $1 12@1 13 for No. 1. Barley nominal.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, May 19.—Flour quiet. Wheat 1¾@2c lower; amber $1 28 spot and buyer May; $1 40 buyer June; $1 30 seller June; $1 32½ buyer July; $1 34 seller July. Corn lower, quiet and nominal. Oats lower and quiet at 68c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley nominal.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, May 19.—Wheat—receipts 4,000 bush; market quiet. No. 1 white $1 01; No. 2 do $1 00; No. 1 amber $1 41. Corn 69c. Oats declined to 68c. Mill stuffs unchanged.

For Additional Telegraph Markets See First Page.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., May 19, 1869.

Boats passed down to-day: Annie Laurie at six A. M.; Ohio No. 4 at six P. M. Passed up: R. R. Hudson at three P. M. River falling. Weather cloudy and cool. H.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, May 19.—River falling, with eight feet four inches in the canal. Weather clear and cool.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Elector.....Donaldson.....Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
Chieftain.....Phillips.....Geneva.
Allena May.....Flanegan.....Geneva.
Glendale.....J. M. Hare.....St. Louis.
Kenton.....Kerr.....Portsmouth.

Departed.

Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
Frank Pringle.....Clarke..Geneva.
Chieftain.....Phillips.....Geneva.
Gallatin.....D. Moore.....Parkersburg.

MONONGAHELA—Five feet six inches and falling.

THE marks last evening indicated five feet six inches and falling. The weather during the day was cloudy, with indications of rain. On the wharf a moderate amount of activity was perceptible. The Glendale, from St. Louis, had a fine trip. She will have dispatch for a return trip to St. Louis.

WE are indebted to our friend Mellon, of the Glendale, for attentions to this office.

THE Camella left Cincinnati for Nashville on Monday.

THE boat Farrow and barges, Captain C. Mathews, passed Louisville on Monday *en route* for St. Louis.

THE steamer Messenger, Captain Isaac Dean, passed Evansville on Monday *en route* for St. Louis. She had an excellent trip.

THE steamer R. C. Kenton, Capt. Whitaker, was announced to leave Cincinnati for this port on Wednesday.

THE steamer Franklin was chartered by Capt. Brennan to make a trip in place of the Grey Eagle. She left yesterday.

THE Grey Eagle packet, Maggie Hays, Captain Martin, takes her departure this day at 4 P. M., for St. Louis.

THE packet Kenton, Capt. Kenton, Capt. Kerr, will for the present run in connection with the packet to Portsmouth and stop at all way points, on leaving at 4 P. M. Passengers and shippers can rely on this.

THE first class packet Wasmatta, Captain C. A. Bruce, will leave Cairo for Memphis and Vicksburg for Cairo, St. Louis, Galena, Dubuque and St. Paul. Passengers and shippers can rely on her punctual time. For freight or passage apply on board or to

R. C. GRAY,
94 Water Street.

NEW ORLEANS.

For Memphis and New Orleans.

SATURDAY, 22d inst., 4 P. M.

THE FINE PASSENGER
Steamer LEONIDAS, E. EVANS, Commander, will leave as announced above.
For Freight or Passage apply on board or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD & FLACK, Agents.

TEXAS.

For New Orleans, Galveston and Brownsville, Texas.

WEDNESDAY, 26TH inst.

THE NEW AND STAUNCH
Iron Screw Steamer MATAMORAS No. 2
Capt. R. DALZELL, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

FOR
Alton, Hannibal, Quincy and Keokuk,

And all principal points on Missouri River via Hannibal and St. Joe Railroad, Illinois River, Mississippi, Des Moines, and all points on Des Moines Valley to the Missouri River, and to Kansas, from the head of St. Louis.

Through bills given via Hannibal and St. Joe Railroad, to all principal points on Missouri River as low from St. Louis as by any other route. All goods forwarded free of Commission. For Freight, apply to

H. P. BALDWIN,
General Passenger Agent.

TO STEAMBOATMEN.—FOR SALE CHEAP—Three second-hand 4 inch Boilers, 38 inches diameter by 24 feet long, with 4 inch flues.

Three second-hand 4 flued Boilers, 44 inches diameter by 24 feet long, with 4 inch flues. Can be seen in front of Brownsville Landing.

Four second-hand Boilers, 40 inches diameter, by 26 feet long, 2 Flues in each. The above batterys of Boilers are as good as new, and will be sold low. Inspection for a Steamboat. For particulars address P. O. Box 1,458, or S. E. corner of Maine and Carr streets, St. Louis, Mo.

J. B. CONWAY & CO.,
STEAMBOAT BAKERY.

Manufacturers of PILOT BREAD, CRACKERS, &c. Also, Dealers in the Best Brands of ST. LOUIS FAMILY FLOUR.

Special attention paid to Steamboat Orders.
No. 7 MARKET STREET,
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STEAMSHIPS.

STEAM BETWEEN
New York, Queenstown,
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LIVERPOOL,
MANHATTAN, IDAHO,
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COLORADO, NEVADA.

SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 Gold.

STEERAGE PASSAGE from New York $30, to New York as Lowest Rates, payable in Currency.

Through Tickets to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen and Antwerp, at equally low rates. Remittances to Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent at Lowest Rates.

WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, New York, or

THOMAS H. RATTIGAN,
47 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Between Second and Fourth avenue.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, UNMANLINE OF MAIL STEAMERS, SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE TUESDAYS.

Rates of Passage by the Saturday Steamer:

First Cabin, Payable in Gold		Steerage, Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool or Queenstown	$100 00	Liverpool or Queenstown	$35 00
Passage by the Tuesday Steamer, Via Halifax.			
Liverpool or Queenstown	$ 80 00	Liverpool or Queenstown	$30 00
Halifax	20 00	Halifax	15 00
St. John's, N. F., by branch Steamer	45 00	St. John's, N. F., branch Steamer	20 00

Tickets sold to and from England, Ireland and the Continent at moderate rates. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York, or
W. M. BINGHAM, JR.,
No. 143 Smithfield street, near Sixth avenue,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Where plans of the Cabins may be seen and Berths secured. Send for Circular.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

The South and Southwest
FAST FREIGHT LINE,
EVERY THURSDAY,
THE STEAMSHIPS
PROMETHEUS,
CAPTAIN GRAY,
J. W. EVERMAN,
CAPTAIN YANCE.

Form a Regular Weekly Line, leaving PHILADELPHIA on THURSDAYS of each week.

Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest. Insurance at Lowest Rates. Rates of Freight as low as by any other route. All goods forwarded free of Commission. For Freight, apply to

H. J. BORLAND & CO.,
tf Dock Street Wharf, Philadelphia.

NEWS DEALERS.

W. J. M'KNIGHT & BRO.,
DRUG AND NEWS DEALERS,
MOORHEAD HOUSE.....BROOKVILLE, Pa
WALL PAPER AND WINDOW GLASS.

A Large and Varied Stock always on hand.

Newspapers, Periodicals and Books, both Foreign and American, furnished at Publishers' Prices.

The PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL delivered to subscribers on the arrival of the mail.

W. G. ANDERSON,
FRANKSTOWN ROAD, NEAR THE GREENSBURG TURNPIKE, EAST LIBERTY.

Keeps constantly on hand a Large Assortment of

CIGARS, OF THE VERY BEST BRANDS;
TOBACCO, SNUFF, &c.

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Orders for THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL received and promptly attended to.

PATENT VALVES.

WE CALL THE ATTENTION OF

Engine Builders, Steam Fitters, Oil Refiners, Brewers and others to this Valve.

It has but recently been patented, and is rapidly superceding all other Valves now in use.

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AGENTS,
Corner Eagsone Way and Sixth street, late St Clair street.

PAINTERS.

206 LACOCK STREET, ALLEGHENY.

JOHN STULEN, Jr.,

PLAIN, ORNAMENTAL AND FRESCO PAINTER

Church, Parlors and Public Halls Decorated in every style of the Art.

Interior House Painting tastefully executed.

BARRY & BROTHER,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAIN

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

The Huntingdon County Ejectment Case Concluded—Charge of Judge McCandless—Verdict for Defendant—Trial Lists for To-day.

United States Court—Judge McCandless.

The important ejectment case of Wm. Colon, a citizen of Illinois, vs. John R. Hunter, a citizen of Huntingdon county, was terminated yesterday. This case, which occupied the attention of the Court for a number of days, was a very important one, as it involved the title to 4,50 acres of land in Huntingdon county.

Hon. S. A. Purviance addressed the jury for the plaintiff on Tuesday, and was followed by Wm. Iorris, of Huntingdon, for the defense. Hon. John Scott closed the case for the defense and was followed by R. Bruce Petriken, of Huntingdon, who closed the case for the plaintiff. The arguments were all able ones, and a large number of the members of the bar of our county were present and heard them.

CHARGE OF JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

This is an action of ejectment for the Juniata Forges and Rolling Mill, together with twenty-eight tracts of land containing about eight thousand five hundred acres, situated in Huntingdon county and proven at the trial to be worth from $80,000 to $90,000. Both parties claim title under Dr. Peter Shoenberger, who on the 1st of January, 1859, entered into an agreement with his two sons, George K. and John H., subject to a certain sum charged upon the land for the benefit of two of his daughters and their heirs. On the 15th of March, 1864, his grantees sold the property to Edward F. Shoenberger in fee, subject to this encumbrance, for the sum of $90,000. Edwin F. Shoenberger, on the 18th of May following, conveyed the forges and land to Andrew F. Wilson, who, on the 6th of January, 1868, executed a deed for the same to Wm. Colon, the plaintiff in the case, for the nominal consideration of one dollar.

Thus far this shows a legal title in the plaintiff.

But the defendants exhibit certain instruments of writing and judicial proceedings, which change the whole character of the title, and recalling them to the recollections of the jury, you are invited to bear in mind the several dates. The deed from E. F. Shoenberger to General Wilson, and though, upon its face, seeming to convey an absolute title, was accompanied by a defeasance of the same date, which converted it into a mortgage, or a mere security for the payment of money. It was doubtless designed to be fair, but singular and extraordinary in its terms, and has been the source of nearly twenty years' litigation. G. T. Shoenberger, anxious to negotiate a loan, sells the lands in dispute to Wilson for the alleged sum of $90,000, and taking Wilson's bonds, six in number, for $15,000 each, amounting to $90,000, payable out of the Juniata Forge property and nothing else, and for which bonds personal liability whatever. By the terms of the defeasance if Shoenberger negotiated the bonds, or deposited them collaterally, he lift them on maturity was not to suffer suit to be brought at any time against Wilson for the same, and if he did, to forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars for each bond upon which suit might be instituted, and the same subject to a general penalty of $60,000 for the performance of the several covenants, upon the lifting and delivery of Wilson's bonds by Shoenberger, then Wilson was to reconvey whatever title he had to Shoenberger. Strange as it may seem, upon a deposit of these bonds, with the Lancaster Bank, a loan of $30,000 was negotiated.

What then, was the character of these two instruments of even dates—the deed and the agreement or defeasance? They did not constitute a sale, so as to vest the title to the lands in controversy in General Wilson. They were simply a mortgage, and subject to all the requirements of the recording acts.

Before proceeding further upon this subject let us advert to the title of defendants. On the 1st of February, 1850, T. E. Shoenberger executed a judgment in the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county against Edward Ege, who, on the same day, confessed a judgment in favor of the Juniata Forge property and nothing else, and for which bond personal liability whatever. By the terms of the defeasance if Shoenberger negotiated the bonds, or deposited them collaterally, he lift them on maturity was not to suffer suit to be brought at any time against Wilson for the same, and if he did, to forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars for each bond upon which suit might be instituted, and the same subject to a general penalty of $60,000 for the performance of the several covenants, upon the lifting and delivery of Wilson's bonds by Shoenberger, then Wilson was to reconvey whatever title he had to Shoenberger. Strange as it may seem, upon a deposit of these bonds, with the Lancaster Bank, a loan of $30,000 was negotiated.

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